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E.O. 11652: GDS

TAGS: SHUM, KS

SUBJECT: KOREAN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT

REFS: (A) STATE 240706 (281623Z SEPT 76)

(B) STATE 046674(C) STATE 53199

- 1. KOREAN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT GIVEN TO SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON FOREIGN ASSISTANCE WAS ESSENTIALLY THE SAME AS VERSION PROVIDED TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE IN SEPTEMBER 1976; TEXT WAS TRANSMITTED IN STATE 240706.
- 2. TEXT OF FINAL VERSION WHICH EMBASSY MAY PROVIDE TO ROKG AT YOUR DISCRETION IS AS FOLLOWS:

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1. POLITICAL SITUATION

THE KOREAN PENINSULA IS DIVIDED WITH THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA FACING A CONTINUING SECURITY THREAT FROM NORTH KOREA. PRESIDENT PARK CHUNG HEE CAME TO POWER IN KOREA IN MAY 1961 AFTER ENGINEERING A BLOODLESS MILITARY COUP. HE WAS

ELECTED PRESIDENT IN 1963 WHEN CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT WAS RESTORED AND HAS BEEN REELECTED TWICE.

AFTER A DECLARATION OF MARTIAL LAW IN OCTOBER 1972, THE CONSTITUTION WAS EXTENSIVELY CHANGED AND PARK REMAINED IN OFFICE UNDER THE NEW ORDER. THE KOREAN GOVERNMENT MAINTAINS THAT THE THREAT TO THE ROK POSED BY NORTH KOREA REQUIRES A STRONGER PRESIDENCY AND TIGHTER GOVERNMENT CONTROLS OVER POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.

II. LEGAL SITUATION

THE YUSHIN CONSTITUTION AUTHORIZED THE PRESIDENT TO SUSPEND TEMPORARILY CERTAIN RIGHTS OTHERWISE GUARANTEED TO THE PEOPLE WHEN AN EMERGENCY SITUATION IS DEEMED TO EXIST. SUCH EMERGENCY MEASURES WERE DECLARED IN 1974 AND 1975. UNDER THE 1974 EMERGENCY MEASURES, 203 PERSONS WERE TRIED; 168 WERE SUBSEQUENTLY RELEASED, ALTHOUGH NOT PARDONED. THE REMAINING PRISONERS WERE FOUND GUILTY OF CRIMES UNDER EXISTING STATUTES; EIGHT WHO HAD BEEN SENTENCED TO DEATH UNDER THE ANTI-COMMUNIST AND NATIONAL SECURITY LAWS WERE EXECUTED.

THERE CONTINUE IN EFFECT IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA SIGNIFICANTLY RESTRICTIVE LEGAL MEASURES. THESE INCLUDE EMERGENCY MEASURE NO. 9 WHICH PROHIBITS SPECIFIED POLITICAL ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING CALLS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION AND CRITICISM OF THE EMERGENCY MEASURE ITSELF; POLITICAL ACTIVITIES BY STUDENTS; AND THE REPORTING CONFIDENTIAL.

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OF ACTIVITIES PROHIBITED UNDER THE EMERGENCY MEASURE, AS WELL AS SPREADING "FALSE RUMORS."

UNDER A SEPARATE LAW, IT IS ALSO A CRIMINAL OFFENSE TO "DEFAME" THE GOVERNMENT WHILE ABROAD OR IN CONTACTS WITH FOREIGNERS IN KOREA. THE KOREAN GOVERNMENT HAS JUSTIFIED ITS RESTRICTIONS ON INTERNAL POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN TERMS OF THE NEED TO INCREASE NATIONAL UNITY IN ORDER TO COPE WITH THE NORTH KOREAN THREAT AND TO PROMOTE CONTINUED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. THE OPPOSITION POLITICAL PARTIES, CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT CHURCH GROUPS AND STUDENTS HAVE BEEN AMONG THE MAIN DOMESTIC CRITICS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

UNDER THE POLITICAL PROVISIONS OF THE EMERGENCY MEASURE, WHICH PROVIDES FOR A MINIMUM SENTENCE OF ONE YEAR AND MAXIMUM SENTENCE OF 15 YEARS IMPRISONMENT, MORE THAN 400 PERSONS HAVE BEEN TRIED OR ARE UNDER ARREST AWAITING TRIAL. MOST OF THOSE SENTENCED HAVE BEEN STUDENTS. IN

ADDITION, 18 PROMINENT POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS CRITICS OF THE PARK GOVERNMENT, INCLUDING FORMER OPPOSITION PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE KIM TAE CHUNG, WERE TRIED FOR VIOLATING EMERGENCY MEASURE NO. 9 FOR THEIR PARTICIPATION IN A MARCH 1 ANTI-GOVERNMENT STATEMENT, WHICH CALLED FOR THE ABOLISHMENT OF EMERGENCY DECREES, RESTORATION OF A PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY AND AN INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY. THE STATEMENT ALSO CALLED UPON PRESIDENT PARK TO RESIGN BECAUSE OF HIS ECONOMIC POLICIES. THOSE EIGHTEEN WERE CONVICTED ON AUGUST 28 AND RECEIVED SENTENCES RANGING FROM TWO TO EIGHT YEARS. ANOTHER PROMINENT CRITIC OF THE REGIME, POET KIM CHI HA, IS BEING TRIED FOR VIOLATING THE BROADLY-WORDED ANTI-COMMUNIST LAW.

IN SUM, THE PRESENT YUSHIN CONSTITUTION GUARANTEES VIRTUALLY ALL THE BASIC RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS PRESCRIBED BY CONFIDENTIAL

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THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS BUT PROVIDES THAT THEY MAY BE--AS THEY OFTEN ARE--LIMITED BY LAW OR PRESIDENTIAL DECREE. IN EXERCISING THE EMERGENCY POWERS UNDER THE YUSHIN CONSTITUTION, THE KOREAN GOVERNMENT HAS EMPLOYED RESTRICTIVE LEGAL MEASURES WHICH LIMIT SOME OF THE RIGHTS LISTED IN THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS.

III. OBSERVANCE OF INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED HUMAN RIGHTS

A. INTEGRITY OF THE PERSON

ARTICLE 3: CHAPTER II OF THE YUSHIN CONSTITUTION ASSURES MANY RIGHTS OF THE PERSON "EXCEPT AS PROVIDED BY LAW." UNDER THE EMERGENCY DECREES, ARTICLE 3 RIGHTS HAVE BEEN INFRINTED UPON BY THE USE OF SURVEILLANCE, DETENTION FOR QUESTIONING AND LENGTHY INTERROGATION WITHOUT COUNSEL.

ARTICLE 5: TORTURE IS CONSTITUTIONALLY PROHIBITED AND KOREAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS HAVE CONSISTENTLY DENIED THAT ANY PERSONS HAVE BEEN
TORTURED WHILE UNDER INVESTIGATION. IN FEBRUARY 1975,
HOWEVER, 17 FORMER PRISONERS STATED THAT THEY HAD BEEN
TORTURED IN 1972 AND 1974. PSYCHOLOGICAL PRESSURE DURING INTERROGATION, INCLUDING DEPRIVATION OF SLEEP, HAS BEEN ALLEGED BY PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN DETAINED.

ARTICLE 9: WARRANTS FOR ARREST, ENTRY AND INTERROGATION ARE PROVIDED FOR IN THE CONSTITUTION AND THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURES BUT CAN BE AND ARE SUSPENDED UNDER THE EMERGENCY MEASURES. THE ARBITRARY DETENTION OF

PERSONS FOR QUESTIONING IS COMMON. HOWEVER, ARREST AND CONTINUED DETENTION WITHOUT EVENTUAL TRIAL IS NOT COMMON. WITH SOME PROMINENT EXCEPTIONS, CHARGES ARE USUALLY

BROUGHT QUICKLY, AND VIRTUALLY ALL PERSONS CHARGED ARE CONFIDENTIAL

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EVENTUALLY TRIED. EXILE IS NOT PRACTICED.

ARTICLE 10: JURY TRIALS ARE NOT USED IN THE KOREAN LEGAL SYSTEM; PANELS OF JUDGES HEAR CASES. THE EXECUTIVE IS REPORTED TO HAVE EXERCISED ITS POWER TO INFLUENCE THE JUDICIARY, PARTICULARLY IN POLITICALLY SENSITIVE CASES.

ARTICLE 11: THE RIGHT TO A FAIR TRIAL IS ASSURED IN THE CONSTITUTION. IN KOREAN LEGAL PRACTICE A PERSON IS GUILTY UNTIL PROVEN INNOCENT, AND FEW PERSONS FORMALLY CHARGED WITH POLITICAL OFFENSES HAVE BEEN FOUND INNOCENT, ALTHOUGH OFTEN SENTENCES ARE EVENTUALLY REDUCED OR SUSPENDED. THE RIGHT OF APPEAL UP TO THE KOREAN SUPREME COURT IS READILY GRANTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH LEGAL REQUIREMENTS. LEGAL CODE REQUIREMENTS STATE THAT A SUSPECT MUST BE INDICTED WITHIN TWENTY DAYS OF FORMAL ARREST AND A TRIAL MUST BEGIN WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF INDICTMENT. MOST, BUT NOT ALL, TRIALS HAVE BEEN PUBLIC, ALTHOUGH PRESS COVERAGE IS OFTEN RESTRICTED.

B. OTHER IMPORTANT FREEDOMS

DISCRIMINATION IN POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL OR
CULTURAL MATTERS ON ACCOUNT OF SEX, RELIGION OR SOCIAL
STATUS IS PROHIBITED BY THE CONSTITUTION. KOREAN LAW IS
LARGELY CONSONANT WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE UNIVERSAL
DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS REGARDING DISCRIMINATION.
THE CONSTITUTION ASSURES FREEDOM OF RESIDENCE AND
MOVEMENT. THERE ARE NO RESTRICTIONS ON INTERNAL
MOVEMENT, BUT CONTROL ON FOREIGN TRAVEL EXISTS. THE
RIGHT TO INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY IS CONSTITUTIONALLY
GUARANTEED AND PRACTICED. FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE AND
RELIGION ARE ALSO GUARANTEED. WHILE RELIGION IS FREELY
PRACTICED, THE GOVERNMENT HAS VIEWED CERTAIN ACTIONS BY
ITS RELIGIOUS CRITICS AS VIOLATING THE

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CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENT FOR THE SEPARATION OF RELIGION

AND POLITICS. THE GOVERNMENT'S RELIGIOUS CRITICS CONTEND THAT THEIR ACTIONS ARE A MANIFESTATION OF SERIOUS CONCERN ON MATTERS OF MORALITY AND CONSCIENCE.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND THE PRESS IS LISTED AS A CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEE, SUBJECT TO QUALIFICATION BY LAW. PRIOR CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS IS PRACTICED. PRIOR GOVERNMENT PERMISSION IS REQUIRED FOR OUTDOOR MEETINGS OF LARGE GROUPS. INDOOR MEETINGS CAN BE HELD WITHOUT GOVERNMENT CONSENT. HOWEVER, UNDER EMERGENCY MEASURE

NO. 9 ALL ASSEMBLIES AIMED AT CRITICISM OF THE CONSTITUTION ARE ILLEGAL, AS ARE UNAUTHORIZED STUDENT GATHERINGS.

IV. OTHER HUMAN RIGHTS REPORTING

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL'S 1975-76 "ANNUAL REPORT" INCLUDES REPORTS OF KOREANS WHO HAVE BEEN ARRESTED AND TRIED UNDER EMERGENCY REGULATION NO. 9 AND OF TRIALS OF KOREAN CLERGY, INTELLECTUALS AND STUDENTS. A REFERENCE IS ALSO MADE TO AMNESTY'S MISSION TO KOREA IN 1975 WHICH SET FORTH INFORMATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS RELATED TO THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS AND THE JUDICIAL PROCESS. REFERENCES TO ALLEGED INCIDENTS OF TORTURE ARE ALSO MADE IN THE AMNESTY 1974 "REPORT ON TORTURE."

FREEDOM HOUSE LISTS THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA AS "PARTLY FREE".

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